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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process by the ozone performed for the purpose of removal of the musty-odor matter contained underwater in purification plant.

[Description of the Prior Art] Nasty smell taste generated in the water works of national every place in connection with the water pollution of the source of tap water so that a very high thing may also show the interest about "delicious water" recently (mainly musty odor) It has been a big problem. Although two matter of the diosmin which is besides the metabolite of an Actinomyces or a cyanobacterium as musty-odor matter of an aqueduct, and a 2-methyl iso borneol (2-MIB) is checked, the threshold concentration of the musty-odor matter which affects the nasty smell taste of a waterworks is very low concentration with about 10-50 ng/l. Then, introduction of the complete-treatment system by ozone is considered in various places as a cure against removal of the above minute amount musty-odor matter.

[0003] The reaction vessel which ozonizes by this water treatment system introducing the raw water which is processed water fundamentally. The ozonator which supplies ozonization air and ozone gas to the aeration pipe installed in this reaction vessel, Pouring decompose the ozone which it was constituted combining the \*\* ozonization machine etc. and generated with the ozonator in raw water within the reaction vessel, and aeration is carried out and it is made for catalytic reaction with ozone to decompose the musty-odor matter contained in raw water.

[0004] By the way, it faces performing the aforementioned ozonization, and to the water quality of raw water, always, supervisory control of the ozone injection rate to a reaction vessel must be carried out so that appropriately. That is, superfluous ozone pouring causes the increase in the amount of \*\* ozone, and the processing cost which makes \*\* ozone harmless goes up. Conversely, water expected when ozone injection rate ran short

[0005] The method of degree account is conventionally learned as the control method of on the other hand attaining rationalization of the ozone injection rate in said water treatment process.

- (a) How to control ozone injection rate so that the dissolved ozone level or \*\* ozone level in a reaction vessel is measured and the ozone level of raw water maintains a predetermined reference value based on this measurement result.
- (b) How to control ozone injection rate to measure the total-organic-carbon (TOC) concentration of raw water, and the flow rate of the raw water introduced into a reaction vessel, and to maintain the ratio of ozone consumption and TOC to a predetermined reference value.
- (c) How to measure an underwater dissolved ozone level based on the rate of an optical absorption in the specific wavelength of raw water, and control ozone injection rate.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Water as excess and deficiency arose and expected ozone injection rate according to the experiment of a water treatment process which carried out the deer and which the artificer etc. conducted about the various aforementioned ozone injection-rate control methods Then, when the artificer etc. studied about this cause, it made him clear that the humic substance (organic substance, such as a humic acid and a FURUBO acid) and carbonic acid (inorganic substance) which live together universally have done the removal property of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB) by ozonization and the big influence especially to the catabolic rate into [ other than pH of raw water and water temperature ] raw water.

[0007] this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned point, and the water treatment by ozone is faced it as mentioned above. Based on the knowledge which paid its attention about the humic substance and carbonic acid which live together in raw water, performed experiment and reaction kinetics-examination about the influence the quality of these concomitants affects disassembly of the musty-odor matter, and was acquired more The influence affect disassembly of the musty-odor matter by the humic substance which lives together in processed underwater one in the employment process of a water treatment process is compensated, and it aims at offering the ozone injection-rate control method which pours ozone into a reaction vessel the neither more nor less, and enabled it to disassemble the musty-odor matter efficiently.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the TOC (total organic carbon) concentration and total carbonic acid concentration of raw water shall be measured, and the amount of proper ozone required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter shall be calculated using a predetermined algorithm from these measured value, and the

ozone injection rate to a reaction vessel shall be controlled by the ozone injection-rate control method of this invention based on this

[0009] The amount of proper ozone required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter here From the relation between the TOC concentration and total carbonic acid concentration which were beforehand obtained by experiment, and the velocity constant (opposite ozone) of the musty-odor matter It shall ask for the relative velocity constant corresponding to the measured value of the TOC concentration of raw water, and total carbonic acid concentration. specifically A criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter is defined by making the velocity constant of the musty-odor matter in the underwater nature (humic-substance, carbonic acid) concentration zero of a concomitant into a criteria relative velocity constant, be fastidious—at the TOC density range which gets twisted and shows a high relative velocity constant, the quantity of ozone injection rate can be decreased rather than the aforementioned criteria ozone initial complement, and ozone injection rate can be carried out by the method the quantity of is made to increase rather than a criteria ozone initial complement by TOC which shows a low relative velocity constant conversely, and the total carbonic acid density range

[0010] Moreover, about the aforementioned ozone injection-rate control method, in order to control ozone injection rate still more finely pH of raw water and the water temperature other than TOC and total carbonic acid concentration are measured, and there is the computing-by predetermined operation expression-criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of musty-odor matter in nature concentration zero of concomitant corresponding to pH and water temperature measured value method. In this case, velocity constant k of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB) (l/hr) It receives. Diosmin: The dissolved ozone level C03 (mol/l) is computed by substituting pH and the measured value of water temperature T (degree C) for the operation expression expressed with k=e43.2+1.1 pH-e-10900/T-C032-MIB:k=e45.0+0.9 pH-e-11100/T-C03. The aforementioned criteria ozone initial complement can be calculated based on this dissolved ozone level.

[Function] An artificer etc. is research process in which rationalization of ozone injection rate required for ozonization in the water treatment process aiming at removal of the musty-odor matter is considered. In the reaction of the musty-odor matter in raw water (diosmin, 2-MIB), and ozone When investigated by performing experiment and reaction kinetics-examination about the influence the influence the humic substance in raw water (a FURUBO acid, humic acid) and carbonic acid affect disassembly of the musty-odor matter and pH, water temperature, and a dissolved ozone level affect disassembly of the musty-odor matter, knowledge like degree account was acquired.

[0012] First, the experiment investigated the influence the FURUBO acid as a humic substance which lives together universally in the raw water containing the musty-odor matter, and a humic acid (soil extraction) affect the relative velocity constant (opposite ozone) of the musty-odor matter (diosmin). Drawing 5 shows the result of this experiment. Here, a relative velocity constant expresses the relative value which set the velocity constant of diosmin in case the concentration of an underwater humic substance is zero to 1. In addition, an experiment is initial concentration g/l of 30micro of pH 7 water temperature of 20 degrees C of raw water, and diosmin, and was conducted by adding a FURUBO acid and a humic acid so that it may become inmg [ 0-12 /// l. and ] by TOC concentration. The inclination for the relative velocity constant of diosmin to become small is shown, so that from drawing 5, and the relative reaction rate of diosmin is larger than 1, and shows the maximal value (relative velocity constant 2) near TOC concentration 3 mg/l in the little coexistence range and a FURUBO acid and a humic acid become high concentration conversely by the TOC concentration beyond it. Although the low-concentration FURUBO acid and the humic acid promoted decomposition by ozonization of the musty-odor matter from this, it was checked [ acting so that the direction of the influence as quality of an oxide-ed may become strong conversely and the decomposition promotion by ozonization of the musty-odor matter may be checked, or ] when it became high concentration. In addition, when investigated also about the influence of the humic substance exerted on decomposition of 2-MIB, the reaction rate showed the same result as the case of diosmin.

[0013] Next, drawing 6 expresses the experimental result investigated about the influence underwater total carbonic acid concentration affects disassembly of the musty-odor matter (diosmin). In addition, an experiment is conducted like the above on condition that pH 7 water temperature of 20 degrees C of raw water, and initial concentration g/l of 30micro of diosmin, and it is CaCO3 to raw water. It added, underwater carbonic acid concentration was adjusted, and the relative velocity constant in case total carbonic acid concentration is lmgCO2 / l was set to 1. The inclination for the relative velocity constant of diosmin to become smaller than 1 is shown as total carbonic acid concentration increases so that clearly from drawing 6, and for total carbonic acid concentration, h relative velocity constant is abbreviation at about 30 mg/l. It is halved in 0.5. This is presumed to be for a total carbonic acid to act as consumption matter of OH radical. And in the usual source of tap water, since underwater total carbonic acid concentration is about 20-50 mg/l, it is thought that total carbonic acid concentration has remarkable influence on disassembly of the musty-odor matter on the occasion of ozonization.

[0014] On the other hand, in order that pH, water temperature, and a dissolved ozone level might investigate the influence affect disassembly of the musty-odor matter apart from the aforementioned experiment, it experimented in the pure water which does not contain the quality of a concomitant. It was shown, and an experiment is on condition that initial concentration 300 ng/l of the water temperature of 20 degrees C, diosmin, and 2-MIB, and performed influence whose pH exerts drawing 7 on the velocity constant (opposite ozone) of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB). A velocity constant becomes large, so that from drawing 7 and pH becomes high.

[0015] Moreover, it was shown, and an experiment is on condition that initial concentration 300 ng/l of pH 7 diosmin and 2-MIB, and performed influence whose water temperature of raw water exerts <u>drawing 8</u> on the velocity constant of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB). A velocity constant becomes large, so that from <u>drawing 8</u> and water temperature becomes high.

[0016] Moreover, the influence whose underwater dissolved ozone level exerts <u>drawing 9</u> on the velocity constant of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB) was shown, and the experiment was conducted on condition that initial concentration 300 ng/l of pH 7 water temperature of 20 degrees C, diosmin, and 2-MIB. A velocity constant becomes large, so that from <u>drawing 9</u> and a dissolved ozone level becomes high.

[0017] Furthermore, in addition to each experimental result shown by drawing 7 - drawing 9, it checked that the velocity constant k of the musty-odor matter in the nature concentration zero of a concomitant (pure water) could be expressed with the formula shown below from the experimental result which made the parameter pH and water temperature T (K) and the dissolved ozone level C03 (mol/l), and performed them several kinds.

Diosmin: k=e43.2+1.1 pH-e-10900/T-C032-MIB:k=e45.0+0.9 pH-e-11100/T-C03 [0018] And ozonization of raw water is faced this invention based on the knowledge acquired in the aforementioned experiment. From the relation (refer to drawing 5 and drawing 6) between the TOC concentration and total carbonic acid concentration which measured TOC of raw water, and total carbonic acid concentration, and were obtained from the aforementioned experiment based on this measured value, and a relative velocity constant The proper amount of ozone required for the catabolic rate of the musty-odor matter and disassembly of the musty-odor matter is calculated. It was checked that decomposition processing of the musty-odor matter which controls the ozone injection rate supplied to a reaction vessel based on this, pours in ozone the neither more nor less by this control method, and is contained in raw water can be carried out effectively.

[0019] Moreover, the controllability of ozone injection rate improves further by measuring pH of raw water, and water temperature in process of the aforementioned ozone injection-rate control, computing a criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter in the nature concentration zero of a concomitant corresponding to pH and water temperature measured value by the aforementioned operation expression, and carrying out amendment control of the ozone injection rate supplied to a reaction vessel based on this.

[0020]

[Example]

Example 1: The flow the schematic diagram of a water treatment system view [ drawing 1] of the ozone injection-rate control method according / drawing 2 / to drawing 1 is shown. First, in the schematic diagram of drawing 1, as for the ozone aeration pipe which allotted 1 to the reaction vessel and allotted 2 to the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a reaction vessel 1, and 3, an ozonator and 4 are \*\* ozonization machines, and in the amount of about 1 steady flows, the raw water as processed water is introduced into the ozone reaction vessel 1, is ozonized, and flows out of a reaction vessel 1 as a treated water after that. Moreover, the ozonization air generated with the ozonator 3 or ozone gas disassembles pouring and the musty-odor matter which aeration is carried out and is catalytic-reaction-contained in raw water by making underwater into raw water in process in which it goes up into the raw water introduced in the tub through the aeration pipe 2. Moreover, the \*\* ozone of the surplus which came out on the water surface in a tub is emitted into the atmosphere, after harmless--ization-processing with the \*\* ozonization vessel 4. On the other hand, the instrumentation of the TOC analyzer 5 is carried out to the supply pipe way of the raw water introduced into the ozone reaction vessel 1, and the control systems to an ozonator 3 including a computing element 6 and a control section 7 are constituted.

[0021] Here, it computes TOC (total organic carbon) concentration by the TOC analyzer 5 measuring the total-carbon (TC) concentration in raw water, and inorganic-carbon (IC) concentration, and deducting IC from TC further, and outputs it to a computing element 6. Moreover, in a computing element 6, while computing underwater total carbonic acid concentration based on the measured value of the TOC analyzer 5, the amount of required ozone corresponding to the TOC concentration in the raw water at that time and total carbonic acid concentration is further computed from the relational expression of the TOC concentration and total carbonic acid concentration which were shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6, and the relative velocity constant of the musty-odor matter, and the result is outputted to a control section 9. And based on the input from operation part 8, a control section 9 inverter-control-generates the necessary amount of ozone, for example, and pours the electric discharge power of an ozonator 3 into a reaction vessel 1 through the aeration pipe 2.

[0022] If the above-mentioned control action is described still more concretely, a criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter as criteria (<u>drawing 5</u>, relative velocity constant 1 in <u>drawing 6</u>) of a relative velocity constant will be defined for the velocity constant of the musty-odor matter in the underwater nature concentration zero of a concomitant, and in the state (TOC density range of 6 or less g/l in <u>drawing 5</u>), i.e., the TOC density range a relative velocity constant indicates a relative velocity constant higher than 1 to be, where the catabolic rate of the musty-odor matter becomes quick rather than this The ozone yield in an ozonator 3 is controlled to reduce ozone injection rate rather than the aforementioned criteria ozone initial complement in proportion to the value of the relative velocity constant. Conversely, it controls by the state, i.e., TOC which shows a low relative velocity constant with a relative velocity constant smaller than 1, where the catabolic rate of the musty-odor matter becomes low, and the total carbonic acid density range to make the quantity of ozone injection rate increase rather than a criteria ozone initial complement. The influence of the humic substance exerted on disassembly of the musty-odor matter and total carbonic acid concentration can be compensated by this, and decomposition processing of the musty-odor matter which pours ozone into a reaction vessel the neither more nor less, and is contained in raw water can be carried out.

[0023] <u>Drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u> explain example 2:, next the example into which the aforementioned example 1 was developed further. As a factor of ozone injection-rate control, this example applies pH of raw water and the water temperature other than the TOC concentration of raw water, and total carbonic acid concentration, is made to perform still finer control, in drawing 3, in the

supply pipe way of raw water, carries out additional instrumentation of the pH meter 8 and thermometer 9 other than the TOC

analyzer 5, and constitutes the control system to an ozonator 3.

[0024] When pH of the raw water measured with the pH meter 8 and the thermometer 9 and the measured value of water temperature are outputted to a computing element 6 here according to the flow view of drawing 4, in a computing element 6 Substitute the measured value of Above pH and water temperature (T) for the operation expression of degree account first, and the dissolved ozone level C03 (mol/l) to the velocity constant k (velocity constant in the underwater nature concentration zero of a concomitant) of the predetermined musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB) is calculated. The criteria ozone initial complement (ozone injection rate which the above pH in case the nature concentration of a concomitant of raw water is zero, and disassembly of the musty-odor matter corresponding to water temperature take) corresponding to this is computed.

Diosmin: k=e43.2+1.1 pH-e-10900/T-C032-MIB:k=e45.0+0.9 pH-e-11100/T-C03 [0025] Moreover, in a computing element 6, while computing underwater total carbonic acid concentration based on the measured value of the TOC analyzer 5, it considers as the amount of required ozone corresponding to the relative velocity constant 1 which expressed the criteria ozone initial complement described further the point to drawing 5 and drawing 6, the amount of required ozone corresponding to the TOC concentration in the raw water at that time and total carbonic acid concentration is computed from drawing 5 and the property relational expression of drawing 6 on the basis of this, and the result is outputted to a control section 7. And a control section 7 controls an ozonator 3 similarly with the example 1 having described based on the input from operation part 6, generates the necessary amount of ozone, and pours it into a reaction vessel 1 through the aeration pipe 2.

[Effect of the Invention] In the water treatment process by the ozone of the source of tap water which was described above and which is performed for the purpose of decomposition removal of the musty-odor matter like according to the ozone injection-rate control method of this invention The TOC concentration corresponding to the quality of a concomitant in the raw water which affects the water treatment property of ozone (a humic substance, carbonic acid), total carbonic acid concentration, Or by having controlled ozone injection rate by using TOC, total carbonic acid concentration and pH of raw water, and water temperature as a factor Decomposition processing of the musty-odor matter which always pours ozone into a reaction vessel the neither more nor less corresponding to the water quality of processed raw water, and is contained in raw water can be carried out proper and effectively.

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## **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process characterized by measuring the TOC (total organic carbon) concentration and total carbonic acid concentration of raw water, and calculating the amount of proper ozone required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter using a predetermined algorithm from these measured value, and controlling the ozone injection rate to a reaction vessel based on this in the water treatment process into which carry out aeration of the ozone to the raw water containing the musty-odor matter introduced in the reaction vessel, and the musty-odor matter is made to disassemble.

[Claim 2] The ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process characterized by asking for the relative velocity constant corresponding to the measured value of the TOC concentration of raw water, and total carbonic acid concentration, and computing the amount of proper ozone required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter based on this relative velocity constant in the ozone pouring control method according to claim 1 from the relation between the TOC concentration and total carbonic acid concentration which were beforehand obtained by experiment, and the velocity constant (opposite ozone) of the musty-odor matter

[Claim 3] In the ozone injection-rate control method according to claim 2, a criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter is defined by making the velocity constant of the musty-odor matter in the underwater nature (humic-substance, carbonic acid) concentration zero of a concomitant into a criteria relative velocity constant. In the TOC density range which can come, gets twisted and shows a high relative velocity constant The ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process characterized by controlling by TOC and the total carbonic acid density range which decrease the quantity of ozone injection rate rather than the aforementioned criteria ozone initial complement, and show a low relative velocity constant conversely to make the quantity of ozone injection rate increase rather than a criteria ozone initial complement. [Claim 4] The ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process characterized by measuring pH of raw water and the water temperature other than TOC and total carbonic acid concentration, and computing a criteria ozone initial complement required for disassembly of the musty-odor matter in the nature concentration zero of a concomitant corresponding to pH and water temperature measured value by predetermined operation expression in claims 1 and 2 and the ozone injection-rate control method of three publications.

[Claim 5] It sets to the ozone injection-rate control method according to claim 4, and is the velocity constant k (l/hr) of the musty-odor matter (diosmin, 2-MIB). It receives. The following relational-expression diosmin: The dissolved ozone level C03 (mol/l) is computed by substituting pH and the measured value of water temperature T (degree C) for k=e43.2+1.1 pH-e-10900/T-C032-MIB:k=e45.0+0.9 pH-e-11100/T-C03. The ozone injection-rate control method of the water treatment process characterized by calculating a criteria ozone initial complement based on this dissolved ozone level.

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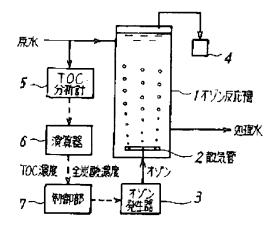
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## (54)【発明の名称】 水処理プロセスのオゾン注入量制御方法

## (57)【要約】

【目的】かび臭物質の除去を目的として被処理水をオゾ ン処理する際に、原水中に共存する隔値物質、炭酸がか び臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を補償して、オゾンを過不 足なく注入できるようにしたオゾン注入量制御方法を提 供する。

【構成】反応律士に導入したかび真物質を含む原水中に 散気管2を通じてオゾン発生器3で生成したオゾンを散 気してかび臭物質を分解させる水処理プロセスにおい て、TOC分析計5により原水中のTOC(全有機炭 素)濃度、および全炭酸濃度を測定し、かつこの測定値 を基に油算器6が所定のアルゴリズムを用いて原水中の かび臭物質の分解に必要な適正オゾン量を求め、その結 果を制御部7に出力してオゾン発生器3のオゾン発生量 を制御する。



特開平6-269786

(2)

#### 【特許請求の箇囲】

【論求項】】反応檜内に導入したかび臭物質を含む原水 にオゾンを散気してかび臭物質を分解させる水処理プロ セスにおいて、原水のTOC(全有構炭素)濃度、およ び全炭酸濃度を測定し、かつこれら測定値から所定のア ルゴリズムを用いてかび臭物質の分解に必要な適正オゾ ン量を求め、これを基に反応槽へのオゾン注入量を制御 することを特徴とする水処理プロセスのオゾン注入量制 御方法。

【請求項2】請求項1記載のオゾン注入制御方法におい 10 て、あらかじめ実験により得たTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度 とかび真物質の反応速度定数(対オゾン)との関係か ち、原水のTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度の測定値に対応した 相対反応速度定数を求め、該相対反応速度定数を基にか び臭物質の分解に必要な適正オゾン量を算出することを 特徴とする水処理プロセスのオゾン注入量制御方法。

【請求項3】請求項2記載のオゾン注入量制御方法にお いて、水中の共存物質(腐植物質、炭酸)濃度ゼロにお けるかび真物質の反応速度定数を基準相対反応速度定数 め これよれ高い相対反応速度定数を示すTOC濃度範 囲では、オゾン注入量を前記の基準オゾン必要量よりも |減量し、逆に低い相対反応速度定数を示すTOC、全炭 酸濃度範囲では、オゾン注入量を基準オゾン必要量より も増置させるように制御することを特徴とする水処理ブ ロセスのオゾン注入量制御方法。

【請求項4】請求項1,2.3記載のオゾン注入堅制御 方法において、TOC、全炭酸濃度のほかに原水のp H、水温を測定し、所定の海算式によりpH,水温測定 値に対応した共存物質濃度ゼロにおけるかび真物質の分 30 法。 解に必要な基準オゾン必要量を算出することを特徴とす る水処理プロセスのオゾン注入置制御方法。

【請求項5】請求項4に記載のオゾン注入量制御方法に おいて、かび臭物質(ジオスミン、2-MIB)の反応 速度定数 k(1/hr)に対し、次の関係式

ジオスミン: k = e 17 \*\*1.161 · e -10700/ T · C。  $2 - M + B : k = e^{45} e^{-5.5e^{4}} - e^{-11100/7} - C_{0.5}$ にゅH、および水温T(℃)の測定値を代入して溶存す ゾン濃度Co.: (m o T / 1) を算出し、該溶存オゾン濃 度を基に基準オゾン必要量を求めることを特徴とする水 40 処理プロセスのオゾン注入量制御方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、水中に含まれているか び臭物質の除去を目的として浄水場で行うオゾンによる 水処理プロセスのオゾン注入量制御方法に関する。

【従来の技術】最近、「美味しい水」に対する関心が非 常に高いことからもわかるように、水道水源の水質汚濁 してかび臭)が大きな問題となっている。この上水道の かび具物質としては放根菌や藍藻類の代謝産物であるジ オスミン、2-メチルイソボルネオール(2-MIB) の2物質が確認されているが、上水の異臭味に影響を及 ぼすかび臭物質の関値濃度は10~50ng/工程度と非 常に低温度である。そこで、前記のような微量かび臭物 質の除去対策として、オゾンによる高度処理システムの 導入が各地で検討されている。

【0003】との水処理システムは、基本的に被処理水 である原水を導入してオゾン処理を行う反応槽と、該反 応僧内に設置した散気管へオゾン化空気、オゾンガスを 供給するオゾン発生器と、排オゾン処理器などを組合わ せて鎧成され、反応槍内にて原水中にオゾン発生器で生 成したオゾンを注入、散気し、原水中に含まれているか。 び臭物質をオゾンとの接触反応により分解するようにし たものである。

【0004】ところで、前記のオゾン処理を行うに際し ては、反応檜へのオゾン注入量は原水の水質に対して富 に適切であるように監視制御されなければならない。す としてかび奥物質の分解に必要な基準オゾン必要量を定 20 なわち、過剰なオゾン注入は排オゾン重の増加を招き、 排オゾンを無害化する処理コストが上昇する。逆にオゾ ン注入量が不足すれば、期待した水処理効果が得られず 処理水に異臭味が残る。

> 【0005】一方、前記した水処理プロセスにおけるオ ゾン注入量の適正化を図る制御方法として、従来より次 記の方法が知られている。

- (a) 反応槍内の溶存オゾン濃度、ないしは排オゾン濃 度を測定し、この測定結果を基に原水のオゾン濃度が所 定の基準値を維持するようにオゾン注入量を制御する方
- (b)原水の全有機炭素(TOC)濃度と反応槽に導入 する原水の流量とを測定し、オゾン消費量とTOCの比 を所定の基準値に維持するようにオゾン注入量を制御す る方法。
- (c)原水の特定波長における光吸収率を基に水中の溶 存オゾン濃度を測定してオゾン注入壁を制御する方法。 [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかして、前記の各種 オゾン注入量制御方法について発明者等が行った水処理 プロセスの実験によれば、オゾン注入量に過不足が生じ て期待した通りの水処理効果の得られない場合が多々あ ることが認められた。そこで、発明者等はこの原因につ いて究明したところ、原水のpH、水温のほかに、原水 中に普通的に共存する腐植物質(フミン酸、フルボ酸な どの有機物)、炭酸(無機物)が、オゾン処理によるか び臭物質 (ジオスミン, 2-MIB) の除去特性、特に その分解速度に大きな影響を及ぼしていることが判明し

【0007】本発明は上記の点にかんがみなされたもの。 に伴い、全国各地の上水道で発生している異臭味(主と 50 であり、前記のようにオゾンによる水処理に際して、原

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水中に共存する隔植物質、炭酸について着目し、これら 共存物質がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響について実 験、反応速度論的な検討を行ってより得た知見を基に、 水処理プロセスの運用過程で被処理水中に共存する腐植 物質などによるかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を補償 し、オゾンを過不足なく反応槽に注入して効率よくかび 臭物質を分解できるようにしたオゾン注入量制御方法を 提供することを目的とする。

#### [0008]

【0009】ここで、かび具物質の分解に必要な適正オゾン量は、あらかじめ実験により得たTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度とかび具物質の反応速度定数(対オゾン)との関係から、原水のTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度の測定値に対応した相対反応速度定数を求めるものとし、具体的には、水中の共存物質(腐植物質、炭酸)濃度ゼロにおけるかび具物質の反応速度定数を基準相対反応速度定数としてかび具物質の分解に必要な基準オゾン必要量を定め、これよれ高い相対反応速度定数を示すTOC濃度範囲では、オゾン注入量を前記の基準オゾン必要量よりも減度範囲では、オゾン注入量を基準オゾン必要量よりも増置させる方法で実施することができる。

【0010】また、前記のオゾン注入星制御方法について、オゾン注入星をより一層きめ細かく制御するために、TOC、全炭酸濃度のほかに原水のpH、水温を測定し、所定の演算式によりpH、水温測定値に対応した共存物質濃度ゼロにおけるかび臭物質の分解に必要な基準オゾン必要星を算出するの方法があり、この場合には、かび臭物質(ジオスミン、2-MIB)の反応速度定数k(1/hr)に対し、

#### [0011]

【作用】発明者等は、かび臭物質の除去を目的とした水処理プロセスでのオゾン処理に必要なオゾン注入量の適正化を検討する研究過程で、原水中のかび臭物質(シオスミン、2-MIB)とオゾンとの反応において、原水中の腐植物質(フルボ酸、フミン酸)、炭酸がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響、およびpH、水温および溶存オゾン濃度がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響について、実

験、および反応速度論的検討を行って調べたところ、次 記のような知見を得た。

【0012】まず、かび臭物質を含む原水中に普遍的に 共存する腐植物質としてのフルボ酸、フミン酸(土壌抽 出)がかび真物質(ジオスミン)の相対反応速度定数 (対オゾン)に及ぼす影響を実験により調べた。図5は この実験の結果を示したものである。ここで、相対反応 速度定数とは、水中の腐植物質の濃度がゼロであるとき のジオスミンの反応速度定数を1とした相対値を表すも のである。なお、実験は原水のpH7、水温20℃,ジ オスミンの初期濃度30μg/1で、フルボ酸、フミン 酸をTOC濃度で0~12mg/Tとなるように添加し て行った。図5から明らかなように、フルボ酸、フミン 酸ともに、少量の共存範囲ではジオスミンの相対反応速 度は1よりも大きく、TOC濃度3mg/1付近で極大 値(相対反応速度定数2)を示し、それ以上のTOC濃 度では逆に高濃度になるほどジオスミンの相対反応速度 定数が小さくなる傾向を示す。このことから、低濃度の フルボ酸、フミン酸はかび臭物質のオゾン処理により分 20 解を促進するが、高濃度になると逆に被酸化物質として の影響の方が強くなりかび臭物質のオゾン処理による分 解促進を阻害するように振る舞うことか確認された。な お、2-MIBの分解に及ぼす腐植物質の影響について も調べたところ。その反応速度はジオスミンの場合と同じ 様な結果を示した。

【0013】次に、図6は水中の全炭酸濃度がかび臭物質(ジオスミン)の分解に及ぼす影響について調べた実験結果を表したものである。なお、実験は前記と同様に原水のp H7、水温20 C、ジオスミン初期濃度30  $\mu$  g 1 m 2 M 2

【0014】一方、前記実験とは別に、pH,水温,溶存オゾン濃度がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を調べるために、共存物質を含まない構水の中で実験を行った。図7はpHがかび臭物質(ジオスミン、2-MIB)の反応速度定数(対オゾン)に及ぼす影響を示したものであり、実験は水温20%、ジオスミン、2-MIBの初期濃度300ng/Iの条件でで行った。図7から明らかなように、pHが高くなるほど反応速度定数が大きくなる。

ゾン濃度がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響について、実 50 【0015】また、図8は原水の水温がかび臭物質(ジ

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オスミン、2-MIB)の反応速度定数に及ぼす影響を 示したものであり、実験はpH7、ジオスミン、2-M | Bの初期濃度300ng/1の条件でで行った。図8 から明らかなように水温が高くなるほど反応速度定数が 大きくなる。

【0016】また、図9は水中の溶存オゾン濃度がかび 臭物質(ジオスミン、2-MⅠB)の反応速度定数に及 ぼす影響を示したものであり、実験はpH7、水温20 ℃、ジオスミン、2-MIBの初期濃度300ng/I の条件で行った。図9から明らかなように溶存オゾン濃 10 度が高くなるほど反応速度定数が大きくなる。

【0017】さらに、図7~図9で示した個々の実験結 果に加えて、pH,水温T(K),溶存オゾン濃度C。 (a) o 1 / 1) をパラメータとして幾通りか行った実験 結果より、共存物質濃度ゼロ(純水)でのかび臭物質の 反応速度定数kを次に示す式で表わせることを確認し

ジオスミン:k = e<sup>43 4+1.1</sup>ml·e<sup>-10900/T</sup>・Ca:  $2 - M + B : k = e^{+5} \cdot e^{-5} \cdot e^{-11100/7} \cdot C_{0.5}$ 

【()() 18】そして、本発明は前記実験で得た知見を基 20 に、原水のオゾン処理に際して、原水のTOC、全炭酸 濃度を測定し、この測定値を基に前記実験より得たTO ○濃度、全炭酸濃度と相対反応速度定数との関係(図) 5、図6参照)から、かび臭物質の分解速度、およびか び臭物質の分解に必要な適正なオゾン量を求め、これを 基に反応槽に供給するオゾン注入量を制御するようにし たものであり、この制御方法によりオゾンを過不足なく 注入して原水中に含まれているかび臭物質を効果的に分 解処理することができることが確認された。

【0019】また、前記のオゾン注入量制御の過程で原 30 水のpH、水温を測定し、前記の演算式によりpH、水 温測定値に対応した共存物質濃度ゼロにおけるかび真物 質の分解に必要な基準オゾン必要量を算出し、これを基 に反応槽に供給するオゾン注入量を補正制御することに より、オゾン注入量の制御性がより一層向上する。 [0020]

## 【夷施例】

実施例1:図1は水処理システムの系統図、図2は図1 によるオゾン注入量制御方法のフロー図を示すものであ る。まず、図1の系統図において、1は反応槽。2は反 40 応信1の底部に配したオゾン散気管、3はオゾン発生 器。4は排オゾン処理器であり、彼処理水としての原水 はほぼ一定流量でオゾン反応槽1に導入してオゾン処理 され、その後に処理水として反応槽1から流出する。ま た。オゾン発生器3で生成したオゾン化空気、ないしオ ゾンガスは散気管2を通じて檜内に導入した原水中に注 入、散気され、水中を上昇する過程で原水と接触反応し て原水中に含まれているかび臭物質を分解する。また、 檀内の水面上に出た余剰の排オゾンは排オゾン処理器4

ン反応槍主に導入される原水の供給管路にはTOC分析 計5が計装されており、演算器6、制御部7を含めてオ ゾン発生器3に対する制御系を構成している。

【0021】ととで、TOC分析計5は原水中の全炭素 (TC) 濃度、無機炭素(TC) 濃度を測定し、さらに TCからICを差し引いてTOC(全有機炭素)濃度を 算出して演算器6に出力する。また、演算器6ではTO ○分析計5の測定値を基に水中の全炭酸濃度を算出する とともに、さらに図り、図6に示したTOC濃度、全炭 酸濃度とかび臭物質の相対反応速度定数との関係式から その時の原水中のTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度に対応する必 要オゾン量を算出し、その結果を制御部9に出力する。 そして、制御部9は演算部8からの入力を基にオゾン発 生器3の放電電力を例えばインバータ制御して所要のオ ゾン量を生成し、散気管2を通じて反応槽1に注入す る。

【①①22】上記の制御動作をさらに具体的に述べる と、水中の共存物質濃度ゼロにおけるかび臭物質の反応 速度定数を相対反応速度定数の基準(図5,図6におけ る相対反応速度定数1)としてかび真物質の分解に必要 な基準オゾン必要量を定める。そして、これよりもかび 異物質の分解速度が速くなる状態、つまり相対反応速度 定数が1よりも高い相対反応速度定数を示すTOC濃度 範囲(図5における6g/1以下のTOC濃度範囲)で、 は、その相対反応速度定数の値に比例してオゾン注入量 を前記の基準オゾン必要量よりも減じるようにオゾン発 生器3でのオゾン発生量を制御し、逆にかび臭物質の分 解連度が低くなる状態、つまり相対反応速度定数が1よ り小さい低い相対反応速度定数を示すTOC,全炭酸濃 度範囲では、オゾン注入量を基準オゾン必要量よりも増 量させるように制御する。これにより、かび臭物質の分 解に及ぼす腐植物質、全炭酸濃度の影響を補償し、オゾ ンを週不足なく反応槽に注入して原水に含まれているか。 び臭物質を分解処理することができる。

【0023】実施例2:次に、前記実施例1をさらに発 展させた実施例を図3、図4で説明する。この実施例 は、オゾン注入量制御の因子として、原水のTOC濃 度、全炭酸濃度のほかに、原水のpH、水温を加えてよ り一層きめ細かな制御を行うようにしたものであり、図 3において原水の供給管路にはTOC分析計5のほかに pH計8、温度計9を追加計装してオゾン発生器3に対 する制御系を構成している。

【0024】ここで、図4のフロー図にしたがって、p H計8,温度計9で測定した原水のpH,水温の測定値 を演算器6に出力すると、演算器6では、まず前記p H、水温(T)の測定値を次記の演算式に代入して所定 のかび臭物質(ジオスミン、2-MIB)の反応速度定 数k(水中の共存物質濃度ゼロにおける反応速度定数) に対する溶存オゾン濃度C。。(m o 1 / 1 ) を演算し、 で無客化処理した上で大気中に放出される。一方、オゾー50 これに対応する基準オゾン必要量(原水の共存物質濃度

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がゼロであるときの前記p日、水温に対応したかび良物質の分解に要するオゾン注入量)を算出する。

ジオスミン:  $k = e^{49 \cdot k \cdot 1 \cdot 1094} \cdot e^{-1099977} \cdot C_{0.5}$ 2 - M | B :  $k = e^{49 \cdot k \cdot 908 \cdot 908} \cdot e^{-1119977} \cdot C_{0.5}$ 

【0025】また、演算器6ではTOC分析計5の側定値を基にして水中の全炭酸濃度を算出するとともに、さらに先記した基準オゾン必要量を図5、図6に表した相対反応速度定数1に対応する必要オゾン量とし、これを基準に図5、図6の特性関係式からその時の原水中のTOC濃度、全炭酸濃度に対応する必要オゾン量を算出し、その結果を制御部7に出力する。そして、制御部7は演算部6からの入力を基に実施例1で述べたと同様にオゾン発生器3を制御して所要のオゾン量を生成し、散気管2を通じて反応信1に注入する。

## [0026]

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明のオゾン注入 量制御方法によれば、かび臭物質の分解除去を目的として行う水道水源のオゾンによる水処理プロセスにおいて、オゾンの水処理特性に影響を及ぼす原水中の共存物質(腐植物質、炭酸)に対応するTOC濃度、全炭酸濃 20度。ないしはTOC、全炭酸濃度および原水のpH、水温を因子としてオゾン注入量を制御するようにしたことにより、被処理原水の水質に対応して常にオゾンを過不足なく反応槽に注入して原水に含まれているかび臭物質を適正、かつ効果的に分解処理することができる。 \*

\*【図面の簡単な説明】

(5)

【図1】本発明の実施例による水処理システム図

【図2】図1によるオゾン注入量制御方法のフロー図

【図3】図1と異なる実施例の水処理システム図

【図4】図3によるオゾン注入量制御方法のフロー図

【図5】 簡植物質がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を表す関係図

【図6】全炭酸濃度がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を 表す関係図

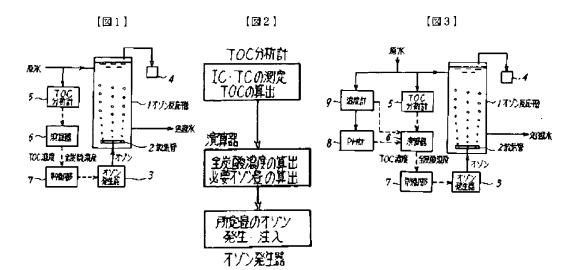
(図7)水中のp日がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を 表す関係図

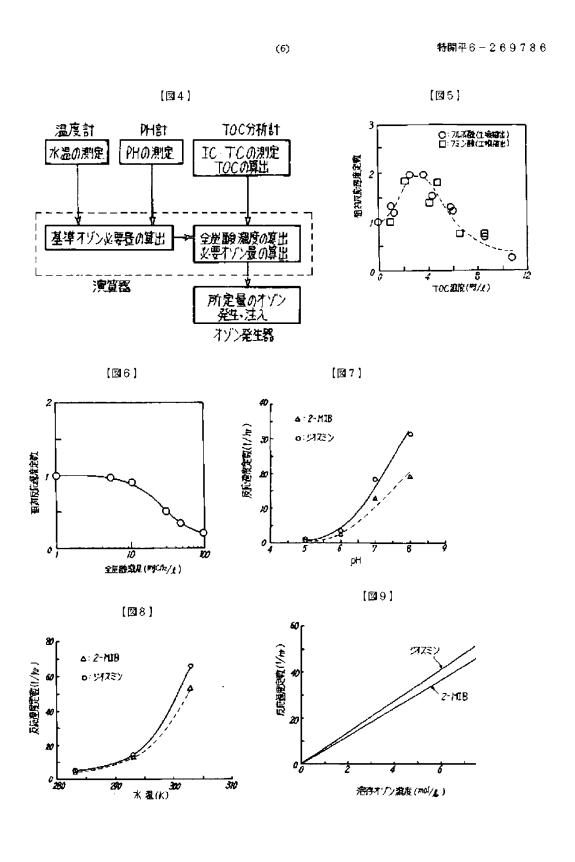
【図8】水温がかび真物質の分解に及ぼす影響を表す関 際図

【図9】水中の溶存オゾン濃度がかび臭物質の分解に及ぼす影響を表す関係図

【符号の説明】

- l 反応槽
- 2 散気管
- 3 オゾン発生器
- 5 TOC分析計
- 6 演算器
- 7 制御部
- 8 pHat
- 9 温度計



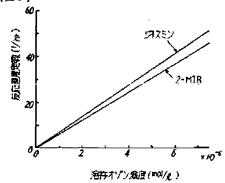


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【手続捕正書】 【提出日】平成3年9月5日 【手続補正 1 】 【補正対象書類名】図面 【補正対象項目名】図9 【補正方法】変更 【補正内容】 [29]



フロントページの続き

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